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DATE: Saturday, December 08, 2007

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☐	L11	L10 and HIV	1
☐	L10	L1 and L8	2
☐	L9	L8 and L5	1
☐	L8	424/261.1.ICLS.	76
☐	L7	L6 and gp41	1
☐	L6	L5 and HIV	13
☐	L5	L1 and 424/236.1.ICLS.	25
☐	L4	L3 and 424/236.1.ICLS.	0
☐	L3	L1 and 424/208.1.ICLS.	41
☐	L2	L1 and 424/187.1.ICLS.	4
☐	L1	424/192.1.ICLS.	1003

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- To combine searches use #search, e.g., #2 AND #3 or click query # for more options.

Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
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#15	Search **choleral toxin and GP41**	21:24:17	0
#14	Search **choleral toxin**	21:23:55	1
#5	Search **Kempe 1956**	15:38:22	8
#11	Search **vaccinia immune globulin** Limits: **Entrez Date to 2000/1/1**	15:37:48	1446
#10	Search **vaccinia immune globulin**	15:37:21	1946
#4	Search **Kempe 1956 and vaccinia**	15:35:03	0
#3	Search **Kempe 1956**	15:34:54	8
#2	Search **Kempe et al. 1956**	15:34:47	0
#1	Search **Kempe et al. Pediatrics.1956**	15:34:31	3

gp41cholera

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NEWS 4	JUL 02	CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
NEWS 5	JUL 02	CA/CAplus enhanced with utility model patents from China
NEWS 6	JUL 16	CAplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
NEWS 7	JUL 18	CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
NEWS 8	JUL 26	USPATFULL/USPAT2 enhanced with IPC reclassification
NEWS 9	JUL 30	USGENE now available on STN
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NEWS 11	AUG 06	FSTA enhanced with new thesaurus edition
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NEWS 14	AUG 27	Full-text patent databases enhanced with predefined patent family display formats from INPADOCDB
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NEWS 16	AUG 28	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectral property data
NEWS 17	SEP 07	STN AnaVist, Version 2.0, now available with Derwent World Patents Index
NEWS 18	SEP 13	FORIS renamed to SOFIS
NEWS 19	SEP 13	INPADOCDB enhanced with monthly SDI frequency
NEWS 20	SEP 17	CA/CAplus enhanced with printed CA page images from 1967-1998
NEWS 21	SEP 17	CAplus coverage extended to include traditional medicine patents
NEWS 22	SEP 24	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 23	OCT 02	CA/CAplus enhanced with pre-1907 records from Chemisches Zentralblatt
NEWS 24	OCT 19	BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
NEWS 25	NOV 15	Derwent Indian patent publication number format enhanced
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 Dec 2007 (20071207/ED)

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```
=> cholera (w) toxin
         13900 CHOLERA
             3 CHOLERAS
         13902 CHOLERA
                 (CHOLERA OR CHOLERAS)
         83644 TOXIN
         88327 TOXINS
        128762 TOXIN
                 (TOXIN OR TOXINS)
L1        9360 CHOLERA (W) TOXIN

=> gp41
L2        2845 GP41

=> L2 and L1
L3           6 L2 AND L1

=> D L3 IBIB ABS 1-6

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2006:614486  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         145:511094
TITLE:                   Capric Acid and Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose Increase
                         the Immunogenicity of Nasally Administered Peptide
                         Vaccines
```

AUTHOR(S): Nordone, Sushila K.; Peacock, James W.; Kirwan, Shaun M.; Staats, Herman F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, 27710, USA
SOURCE: AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses (2006), 22(6), 558-568
CODEN: ARHRE7; ISSN: 0889-2229
PUBLISHER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Immunization by the nasal route is an established method for the induction of mucosal and systemic humoral and cell-mediated antigen-specific responses. However, the effectiveness of nasal immunization is often hampered by the need for increased doses of antigen. Bioadhesives and absorption enhancers were investigated for their ability to enhance immune responses in mice after nasal immunization with model HIV-1 peptide and protein immunogens. Two additives, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC) and capric acid, consistently enhanced antigen-specific serum IgG endpoint titers under conditions in which antigen dose was limiting. Nasal immunization of mice with 20 .mu.g of an HIV-1 peptide immunogen plus ***cholera*** ***toxin*** (CT) as adjuvant induced serum antipeptide IgG titers of 1:9.5log2 after four immunizations while the addn. of CA or HPMC to the vaccine formulation increased serum antipeptide IgG titers to 1:15.4log2 and 1:17.6log2, resp. When 5 .mu.g recombinant HIV-1 ***gp41*** was used as the immunogen, the addn. of CA or HPMC to the vaccine formulation increased serum anti- ***gp41*** IgG titers to 1:11.6log2 and 1:8.8log2, resp., compared to 1:5.2log2 after three nasal immunizations with 5 .mu.g ***gp41*** + CT alone. Thus, HPMC and capric acid may be useful additives that increase the immunogenicity of nasally administered vaccines and permit less antigen to be used with each immunization.

REFERENCE COUNT: 73 THERE ARE 73 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:519846 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:416420
TITLE: Humoral immune responses by prime-boost heterologous route immunizations with CTB-MPR649-684, a mucosal subunit HIV/AIDS vaccine candidate
AUTHOR(S): Matoba, Nobuyuki; Geyer, Brian C.; Kilbourne, Jacquelyn; Alfsen, Annette; Bomsel, Morgane; Mor, Tsafrir S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Biodesign Institute and School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 85287-4501, USA
SOURCE: Vaccine (2006), 24(23), 5047-5055
CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB CTB-MPR649-684 is a translational fusion protein consisting of the ***cholera*** ***toxin*** B subunit and a 36-residue peptide, MPR649-684, corresponding to the conserved membrane proximal ectodomain of ***gp41*** . CTB-MPR649-684 was previously shown to induce HIV-1 transcytosis-blocking antibodies in mice. In this report, we describe an effective immunization regimen for this novel anti HIV-1 vaccine-candidate. Bacterially-produced CTB-MPR649-684 was intranasally and/or i.p. administered to investigate several prime-boost heterologous route immunization regimens. Mucosal priming with the adjuvant ***cholera*** ***toxin*** elicited significant levels of vaginal IgA and serum IgG specific to MPR649-684. Systemic boosting after mucosal priming enhanced the levels of serum and mucosal antibodies. Systemic priming induced a strong serum anti-MPR649-684 IgG response, which was

efficiently recalled and augmented by either systemic or mucosal boosting. However, this regimen was less effective in inducing secretory anti-MPR649-684 IgA. The serum anti-MPR649-684 IgG subtype profile revealed that both IgG1 and IgG2a were induced in all the immunization regimens, and that mucosal co-administration of ***cholera*** ***toxin*** shifted the bias to the latter subtype. We concluded that, of the various immunization regimens examd. here, mucosal priming with adjuvant followed by systemic boosting exhibited the best response in respect to either systemic or mucosal anti-MPR649-684 antibodies. Most importantly, mucosal antibodies elicited by this regimen significantly inhibited HIV-1 transcytosis in a human tight epithelium model.

REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:793206 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:423026
TITLE: A mucosally targeted subunit vaccine candidate eliciting HIV-1 transcytosis-blocking Abs
AUTHOR(S): Matoba, Nobuyuki; Magerus, Aude; Geyer, Brian C.; Zhang, Yunfang; Muralidharan, Mrinalini; Alfsen, Annette; Arntzen, Charles J.; Bomsel, Morgane; Mor, Tsafrir S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Life Sciences and Biodesign Institute, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 85287-4501, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2004), 101(37), 13584-13589
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
PUBLISHER: National Academy of Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A vaccine that would engage the mucosal immune system against a broad range of HIV-1 subtypes and prevent epithelial transmission is highly desirable. Here the authors report fusing the mucosal targeting B subunit of ***cholera*** ***toxin*** to the conserved galactosyl-ceramide-binding domain (including the ELDKWA-neutralizing epitope) of the HIV-1 ***gp41*** envelope protein, which mediates the transcytosis of HIV-1 across the mucosal epithelia. Chimeric protein expressed in bacteria or plants assembled into oligomers that were capable of binding galactosyl-ceramide and GM1 gangliosides. Mucosal (intranasal) administration in mice of the purified chimeric protein followed by an i.p. boost resulted in transcytosis-neutralizing serum IgG and mucosal IgA responses and induced immunol. memory. Plant prodn. of mucosally targeted immunogens could be particularly useful for immunization programs in developing countries, where desirable product traits include low cost of manuf., heat stability, and needle-free delivery.

REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:975415 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:126858
TITLE: Impairment by mucosal adjuvants and cross-reactivity with variant peptides of the mucosal immunity induced by injection of the fusion peptide PADRE-ELDKWA
AUTHOR(S): Decroix, Nipa; Pamonsinlapatham, Perayot; Quan, Cahn P.; Bouvet, Jean-Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite d'Immunopathologie humaine INSERM U430, Universite Paris VI, Paris, F75270, Fr.
SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (2003), 10(6), 1103-1108
CODEN: CDIMEN; ISSN: 1071-412X
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Secretory immunity protects against mucosal transmission of viruses, as demonstrated with the oral poliovirus vaccine. Previously the authors showed that this immunity could be induced in mice by injection of a fusion peptide consisting of an unnatural peptide-like sequence (PADRE) and a viral epitope (ELDKWASLW). PADRE (PanDR epitope) is a T-helper-cell epitope able to bind most major histocompatibility complex class II mols. of different haplotypes in mice and humans and to increase antibody responses. ELDKWA is a well-known consensual sequence of ***gp41*** involved in a key structure of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) type 1. Here, the antibody response to the native form of ELDKWA was mainly of the IgA isotype and selectively occurred in mucosa. Adjuvants, such as ***cholera*** ***toxin*** and cytosine polyguanine, were useless and even competed with PADRE for the response. Interestingly, these antibodies were cross-reactive with the 3 major variants of the epitope, as shown both by direct ELISA and by inhibition. This unconventional route of mucosal immunization allows control of the administered dose. The lack of adjuvant and the cross-reactivity of the antibodies increase the safety and the spectrum of the candidate vaccine, resp. The drug-like nature of the construct suggests further improvements by synthesis of more antigenic sequences. The reasonable cost of short peptides at the industrial level and their purity make this approach of interest for future vaccines against mucosal transmission of HIV or other pathogens.
REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:708332 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:123490
TITLE: Intranasal immunization with a plant virus expressing a peptide from HIV-1 ***gp41*** stimulates better mucosal and systemic HIV-1-specific IgA and IgG than oral immunization
AUTHOR(S): Durrani, Zarmina; McInerney, Tracey L.; McLain, Lesley; Jones, Tim; Bellaby, Trevor; Brennan, Frank R.; Dimmock, Nigel J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods (1998), 220(1-2), 93-103
CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Control of pandemic human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection ideally requires specific mucosal immunity to protect the genital regions through which transmission more often occurs. Thus a vaccine that stimulates a disseminated mucosal and systemic protective immune response would be extremely useful. Here we have investigated the ability of a chimeric plant virus, cowpea mosaic virus (CPMV), expressing a 22 amino acid peptide (residues 731-752) of the transmembrane ***gp41*** protein of HIV-1 IIIB (CPMV-HIV/1), to stimulate HIV-1-specific and CPMV-specific mucosal and serum antibody following intranasal or oral immunization together with the widely used mucosal adjuvant, ***cholera*** ***toxin*** . CPMV-HIV/1 has been shown previously to stimulate HIV-1-specific serum antibody in mice by parenteral immunization. All mice immunized intranasally with two doses of 10 .mu.g of CPMV-HIV/1 produced both HIV-1-specific IgA in feces as well as higher levels of specific, predominantly IgG2a, serum antibody. Thus there was a predominantly T helper 1 cell response. All mice also responded strongly to CPMV epitopes. Oral immunization of the chimeric cowpea mosaic virus was less effective, even at doses of 500 .mu.g or greater, and stimulated

HIV-1-specific serum antibody in only a minority of mice, and no fecal HIV-1 specific IgA.

REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:369891 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:31926
TITLE: Membrane expression of heterologous genes
INVENTOR(S): Niesel, David W.; Moncrief, J. Scott; Phillips, Linda H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 108 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9611708	A1	19960425	WO 1995-US13333	19951018
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9539588	A	19960506	AU 1995-39588	19951018
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-326772 A	19941018
			WO 1995-US13333 W	19951018

AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical compns. and methods of producing bacterial host surface-expressed heterologous polypeptides useful in the prepn. of vaccines, and particularly oral vaccines for prophylaxis of diseases assocd. with cholera, human immunodeficiency virus, influenza virus, and rickettsial infections. The vaccine is an oral form of Salmonella typhimurium or Escherichia coli transformed with DNA encoding antigen and a surface exportation protein. The antigen is ***cholera*** ***toxin*** B subunit, influenza hemagglutinin or neuraminidase, HIV gp160, gp120, ***gp41*** or gp24, rickettsial outer membrane p190 protein, or fusion protein contg. them.

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#17	Search **vaacinal gamma globulin**	21:25:56	22638
#16	Search **cholera toxin and gp41**	21:24:20	5
#15	Search **choleral toxin and GP41**	21:24:17	0
#14	Search **choleral toxin**	21:23:55	1
#5	Search **Kempe 1956**	15:38:22	8
#11	Search **vaccinia immune globulin** Limits: **Entrez Date to 2000/1/1**	15:37:48	1446
#10	Search **vaccinia immune globulin**	15:37:21	1946
#4	Search **Kempe 1956 and vaccinia**	15:35:03	0
#3	Search **Kempe 1956**	15:34:54	8
#2	Search **Kempe et al. 1956**	15:34:47	0
#1	Search **Kempe et al. Pediatrics.1956**	15:34:31	3

Clear History